The Argus

And Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering Record.

VOL. 1. | RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1883. | NO. 7.

The Argus

And Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering Record

Is published every Friday afternoon, at Rat Portage, in the Province of Ontario, by the

Argus Printing and Publishing Company,
(LIMITED.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Single copies, delivered or mailed to any part of the Dominion, the United States or Great Britain, per annum, $2. Six months, $1. Three months, 60 cents. Payments strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient advertisements will be charged 10 cents per line for the first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Scale, solid nonpareil, twelve lines being equivalent to one inch.

Special rates quoted for contract advertising.

Address for further particulars—

Argus Printing & Publishing Co.,
Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada.

LEGAL.

FISHER, SUTHERLAND & CURRAN.

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Rooms 3 and 4, Donaldson's Block, Main street, Winnipeg.

JAMES FISHER, M. A. HON. A. M. SUTHERLAND. JOHN PHILIP CURRAN. [M P.P.

EWART, BODWELL & WILSON.

Barristers, etc. 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

JOHN S. EWART. ERNEST V. BODWELL. C. P. WILSON.

FRANK J. APJOHN.

Solicitor, Conveyancer, Commissioner, Notary Public, etc. Real Estate, Mining and Insurance. Main street, Rat Portage.

GLASS & GLASS.

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, 475 Main street, opposite City Hall, Winnipeg.

DAVID GLASS, Q.C. CHESTER GLASS.

JAMES FITZGERALD.

Barrister, Commissioner, etc. Mining Agent. Office, over Coate's Drug Store, Rat Portage.

JOHN K. BRYDON.

Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking affidavits in B. R., etc. Office: Masonic Hall Buildings, Main street, Rat Portage.

MACMAHON & CAMERON.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Main St., Winnipeg.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. J. D. CAMERON.

MUNSON & ALLAN.

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc. Offices [illegible] Winnipeg.

J. H. D. MUNSON. G. W. ALLAN.

MACDONALD & TUPPER.

Barristers, Attorneys, etc.

MCARTHUR & DEXTER.

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
Offices—Hargrave Block, Main St., Winnipeg.

J. B. MCARTHUR. HUGH J. MACDONALD. J. STEWART TUPPER. H. J. DEXTER.

ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART.

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. W. ROSS. A. C. KILLAM. ALEX. HAGGART.

S. C. BIGGS.

Barrister, Attorney, etc. Office in Biggs' Block, Main street, Winnipeg.

MEDICAL.

DR. MACDONNELL.

Office and Residence, over W. D. Coate's drug store, Main street Rat Portage.

S. S. SCOVIL, M. D., C. M.,

Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and residence: Main Street, next door to Manning, McDonald, McLaren & Co's store, Rat Portage.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. THOMSON, C.E.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Land Broker, Valuator. Office, 314 Main street, Winnipeg.

MINING STOCKS AND CLAIMS

Bought and Sold. E. W. Thomson, 314 Main street, Winnipeg.

RAT PORTAGE.

Adamson & Rankin, Bankers and Gold Brokers. Collections made. Drafts issued on Winnipeg, Toronto and New York. Mining Stocks bought and sold.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Sittings of the Third Division Court of the District of Thunder Bay will be held at the Court House in Rat Portage, in the said District, on the following dates:—August 29th, September 26th, October 29th, November 29th, December 27th, 1883, and January 30th, 1884.

FRANK J. APJOHN, Clerk.
Rat Portage, Ontario, July 30th, 1883.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that

Parties Found on Islands or Lands

IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS,

Issued by the Crown to and held by the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

WILL BE PROSECUTED

Unless they have authority from the undersigned.

JOHN MATHER, Manager.
Keewatin Mills, Sept. [illegible], 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINTON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery

—AND—

FANCY GOODS!

Office Supplies, Draughtsmen and Surveyors' Goods, Wall Papers, Etc.

WINNIPEG PAPERS!

Daily and Weekly, always on hand.

Seaside, Nickle and Robertson's Libraries a Specialty.

LINTON BROS.,

Opp. Rideout House.

RAT PORTAGE.

WHO ARE
Van Buskirk, Sewell & Seaton?

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

This celebrated Oil is the safest and best for family use. Its essential qualities are:—

Absolute Safety!
Perfect Burning Qualities!
Freedom from Disagreeable Odor!

LIGHT—No matter how small a quantity of oil you burn, see that [illegible] safest and [illegible] economy to buy common coal oil when Pratt's Astral Oil can be procured for a small difference in price. No accident, directly or indirectly, has ever resulted from its use.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT!

Nothing is more trying to the eyes than an unsteady or flickering light. Hence students, professional men, and all who require a soft, mellow and steady light, invariably use Pratt's Astral Oil.

Safest and Best for Family Use!

PRATT MANUFACTURING CO., New York,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
Price 65c per gallon, imperial measure.

BAKER & CO.,
ONE PRICE CASH STORE
RAT PORTAGE.

Kobold & Bro.,

BUTCHERS

—AND—

Provision Merchants

They have now on hand a large and varied assortment of

Fresh Meats, Vegetables Provisions, etc.

As they are now receiving live stock daily, their customers can always count on obtaining the

VERY CHOICEST
OF
FRESH MEATS
Which they make a Specialty!

NOTE—Just moved into new store, Main St.

Thompson & Palmer,

BUTCHERS

—AND—

PROVISION MERCHANTS

Beg to notify the public that they have made arrangements for receiving cattle, sheep and pigs, as live stock during the season. The first instalment of live stock has been received, and the firm are in receipt of fresh meat daily.

—BEAR IN MIND—

FRESH MEAT DAILY

At Thompson & Palmer's!

Leave your order and it will be punctually attended to.

TEAMING.

ALL ORDERS

For Teaming Freight, Wood, etc.,

Promptly filled by applying to
ROBERT MURPHY,
Corner Matheson & Second streets.

SELECTED POETRY.

CRIMSON FLOWERS.

I swept the dust withered flow'rs
That, crushed ashes, scattered lay
Along the aisles heart and life—
I softly swept the dust away.
I gasp with suffering sense:
Their odor fills the place. Oh, much
I try to find the [illegible] bright heart,
Untarnished their faded touch.

I lift the curtain the past,
And tear each crumbling leaf away,
To find the subtle rich perfume
That fills my dying breath to-day.
I cry: "they are dead, all dead—aye dust!"
My quivering fingers take them down
With care, as if search my heart
For youth's [illegible] brightness till—I frown.

And gaze again for in a nook
Still blossom crimson passion flow'r
That drops corrosive poison down
And stains heart-pearls hour by hour.
I stand aghast "Oh, is it true
That bright and baneful flowers bloom,
Bloom in my heart where fires of grace
Have swept the aisle, and nook and room!"

I knelt and took between my hands
The crimson flow'r. I crushed and wrung
Its color out them, ruthlessly,
Far, far from me its pale leaves flung.
I closed and [illegible] the outer door
Of my poor heart, to God I cried:
"Keep Thou the key in Thy strong hand,
Purge, Thou my heart, till purified

Of every leaf, of crimson weed—
From sickly odors floating there,
From dust and ashes—let me read
Thy sweetest message written there.
And pluck the flowers Thine own hand
Hath planted, watered, nurtured, sure
To blossom with Thy tender touch,
Unspotted, priceless, fragrant, pure."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The columns of THE ARGUS are open to correspondents for the discussion of public and other interesting questions. It must not be understood, however, that this journal is responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

A GROSS EXTORTION.

To the Editor of the Argus.

SIR.—I doubt if any Government in the Dominion save the Cormorant Government at Ottawa would treat squatters as we are being treated at Rainy River. Will it be believed, Sir, that while we are allowed to burn wood in order to make clearances for agricultural purposes, we are not allowed to cut it for steamboats, unless we pay the Dominion Timber Agent 25 cents per cord stumpage? Yet it is a fact, and this while the finest timber on the Lake is being literally given away to those friends of the Ottawa Government who have the cheek [illegible] come up here and order us how to vote at election time, and on bogus ballot papers at that. I don't know what is said about the Rainy River vote down below, for I have not seen or heard anything about the election since the day of polling, but I can tell you this, that had there been a regular poll of the voters from Fort Frances to the mouth of the river, eight out of ten would have gone for Lyon and the Ontario Government.

We are not in fact all of us born fools that cannot understand what is best for us, and require to be told how to cast our votes by people we have never seen before in our lives, or by Manitoba placemen through a Rat Portage paper that got off the fence a week before election day for a money payment.—Yours, &c.,

A SQUATTER.

At the Sault, Rainy River,
Oct. 12, 1883.

[Our correspondent is informed that last year a Dominion Official measured all the cordwood in the back yards at Rat Portage with a view to the collection of 25 cents per cord dues.—ED. ARGUS].

Letter Postage Rates.

A small part of the great surplus may be beneficially used in the further reduction of the postage rates. Indeed all experience has shown that by such reductions the revenue is lessened only for a brief period. The reduction made by Mr. D. A. Macdonald when he was postmaster General, and afterwards by Mr. Huntington, led after a little time to so great an increase of correspondence, and to the transmission of so much mail matter other than letters, that the revenue very soon became larger than it was before these reductions. They and the Government of which they were members were much abused because the revenue was for a time reduced and at the same time the expenditures of their department increased by the establishment of a free delivery service in many cities and towns, by the contracts made with new lines of railway, and the general increase of facilities. But in this as in so many other things time has amply vindicated the policy and the conduct of the Government. Several years have passed since the most important of these changes were made, but although the present Government has so large a surplus the only improvement it has effected in this department is the abolition of the postage on newspapers, which their predecessors had so reduced that it was scarcely worth the collecting. The United States have reduced their letter rate to two cents since the first of October. We may with all propriety and without fear of serious or permanent loss of revenue follow their example in this respect. We will but be carrying a little farther into practice the policy of reduction of postage rates carried so far by the Mackenzie Administration with results so gratifying.
—*Globe.*

Mr. Jules Verne is fifty years old.

Toronto will celebrate its semi-centennial next year.

The Marquis of Lorne is to be created a Knight of the Garter.

The King of Greece and the Emperor of Russia are each thirty-eight years old.

A ROMANCE OF LIMA.

The Revenge of a Disappointed Lover—A Life Attempted and a Home Destroyed.

A most romantic story, and a true one, is now attracting the attention of society in Lima. In August, 1867, an attempt was made on the life of Miss Carmen Vidaurre, the daughter of Don Melchor Vidaurre, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru, by an Ecuadorian servant in the employ of her father. Miss Vidaurre, acknowledged to be one of the reigning belles of Lima—and in the matter of beauty little more could be said—was noted for her retiring and modest character. Don Ricardo Oritz de Zevallos, son of a former Minister of Peru to France, and who had just returned from Paris perfectly educated, skilled in drawing room and Cabinet diplomacy, fell in love with her. The tender sentiment was reciprocated, but for some reason the father of the young lady frowned on the course of true love.

An Ecuadorian of good family arrived in the city, became hopelessly infatuated with the lady in question. Despairing of an opportunity to declare his passion openly, for the reason that it was well-known that her affections were engaged, the adventurous lover adopted the stagey expedient of entering the service of her father in the somewhat modest character of a butler. Installed in his new position this individual, whose name must not appear for reasons to be given hereafter, by a series of ridiculous posturings and more absurd silent declarations, rendered himself so objectionable as to call forth a request from the daughter to her father to dismiss the intrusive servant. The Judge was slow to accede to the request of his daughter, and at last the servant actually dared to make a declaration to Miss Vidaurre, threatening her with vengeance if any revelation of his audacity was made to her father. There was no hesitancy, however, on her part. She told her father, and he summarily dismissed the Ecuadorian.

It was only two or three days after the dismissal of the aspiring servant when Miss Vidaurre had occasion to leave her house on a shopping errand. The young lady was reaching her house, accompanied by an old nurse, when suddenly the discharged butler threw himself upon her, knife in hand, pulled her to the ground, and in a moment had dashed his cowardly weapon into her breast, hoping to take from others the prize denied to him. Twelve or thirteen times the fainting girl was struck by her assailant. The nurse shrieked and implored for assistance, but the street was dark, and people were quietly at home after the labor of the day. Fortunately the strong corset used by the victim, bound with ribs of steel, caused the knife to glance aside, and thus all fatal wounds were avoided, although several severe flesh injuries were inflicted, and the young lady, now senseless, was covered with blood and prone on the sidewalk. The murderer thought that his ghastly work was accomplished. He turned quietly, still keeping the knife, and walked up the street, but there was no escape. The cries of the nurse had attracted assistance. He was captured, tried and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, which is now nearly ended.

Prostrated, naturally, more by the nervous shock received than by her physical injuries, the young lady remained long an invalid. Her every wish had to be obeyed, and she was finally united to young Zevallos, who for so long had been denied her door. But now the fifteen years of captivity are nearly concluded for the criminal. Next month (October) his term of imprisonment will be over, and he is to be let loose on the community to resume his love-making in such a savage fashion. Rumors, and well founded, have been current for a year gone by that this man has vowed vengeance on his quondam love; that her life must atone for his sufferings in the jail, and that her death and that of her husband at his hands would be a fit sequel to his attempted tragedy. The character of the culprit is well-known—desperate, case-hardened and struck in that soft point of South Americans—their self-pride and esteem. He cares not what may befall him so that his ends may be accomplished. Mrs. Zevallos, nee Vidaurre, cannot sleep. Her mind is becoming disordered: she fears poison even in her morning cup of coffee; at dinner she insists upon the food being examined; and, to crown all, her state of health, so afflicted by terror, has become so perilous that her husband has found himself obliged to close his lucrative and growing law practice—he being one of the foremost advocates of the capital—sell his house and movable property, and by this steamer he carries his affrighted wife to Paris, where they will be obliged to remain until death or Kismet removes this obstacle from the path of their happiness.

AN EIGHT-MILLION BRIDE.

New York Journal.

When the young, middle-aged and old bachelor aristocrats of Europe who have been compelled to hypothecate their coronets, garters and other badges of blue blood read in the American papers of this week that an eight-million Boston bride has given her hand and handsome fortune to a young Yankee lawyer, they will feel like exclaiming, "What a catch!" The good taste and judgment of Miss Thayer, the young lady in question, are to be commended. Mr. Andrew, the happy man, is to be congratulated. He has won the greatest suit of his life and received perhaps the largest fee of any lawyer at the American bar. That there were opposing counsel of some kind or other there can be no doubt. Probably there were thousands of them, for the instances are rare indeed when a young lady is in a position to award an eight-million judgment in favor of one of her adorers. Every American will rejoice that she has kept herself and her fortune at home. It is a great victory over the fortune-hunters of the Old World.

There is a probability that if Spain does not obtain satisfaction for the insults to Alfonso, Germany will exact it. It is asserted Germany will require an apology as well as Spain.

AN ABDUCTOR HUNG.

Henry Mosier, Who Figured in the Abduction of Charlie Ross, Lynched in Wyoming.

The Cheyenne Sun gives the details of the lynching of Henry Mosier for the murder of a man named Wensel. It is believed in Cheyenne that this Mosier was the same man who was made notorious in connection with the Charlie Ross case several years ago. The Sun says that about 1:30 o'clock on the night of the 18th ult. those around the court house and jail where Mosier was held heard a regular and solemn tramp, tramp, as if a body of soldiery were moving toward them. A moment later there appeared about seventy-five men marching four abreast along Nineteenth street. In the lead were men who carried double-barrelled shotguns at a "shoulder arms." When the men had reached the corner of Eddy and Nineteenth streets this command rang out on the clear night air: "Double-quick, march!" At a swinging run the men came down the street, and shot after shot fired into the air told to the city that the murder of Wensel would soon be avenged. Gaining the steps of the court house, the men who carried shot guns covered the officers and all who stood near. The command "hands up!" was almost unanimously complied with. Rushing into the hallway the vigilants fired their revolvers and began an attack upon the outside iron door of the jail. The door was flung wide open, and in rushed the crowd. The men took the keys from Deputy-Sheriff Horsford, unlocked the door leading to the cells, and wild cheers conveyed the tiding to those outside that the mob had succeeded. The cowering criminal, who was huddled in one corner of his cell, was dragged out, a dozen men identified him, and with wild shouts the men bore him from the jail. He had to be held on his feet, and almost as soon as it is told the mob had reached the corner of Eddy and Nineteenth streets. Mosier was asked if he had anything to say, but he was hardly able to answer. Once he said: "Give me time and I will write out an account of my life," and later he said: "Where's Tip?" referring to his dog. Advantage was taken of the delay, and Hon. E. S. N. Morgan, secretary of the Territory, addressed the crowd and appealed to every better sentiment; argued, entreated and reasoned. It was all in vain. A rope was thrown over one of the iron pins in a telephone pole and a dozen willing hands pulled on the rope. Mosier was hauled up a few feet, when the pin broke and he fell to the ground. Another man then ascended the pole. Hundreds of people stood around the spot, but no one dared to interfere. The rope was finally arranged over the arm of the pole, and Mosier was dragged up about six feet. Then the rope broke, and the man again fell. Another man went up the pole, and another rope was spliced to the one around the neck of the nearly dead man. Mosier was then pulled up about ten feet. This was at 2 o'clock in the morning. The end of the rope was tied to a fence, and almost instantly the vigilantes vanished. The body hung there until 4:15 o'clock, when it was cut down and taken charge of by Coroner Chaffin.

THE COLORADO DESERT.

Mr. Joseph F. James, who spent some four weeks in travelling over the Colorado desert, in California, gives rather an unpromising account of it in an article communicated by him to the Popular Science Monthly.

The desert occupies almost the whole of the large county of San Diego. It is some 150 miles long and fifty miles wide, and the Southern Pacific Railroad runs through its centre. At about sixty miles from Los Angeles the railroad encounters a very heavy grade, 100 to 110 feet to the mile, and it continues for twenty-two miles. At the summit, known as San Gorgonia Pass, begins the descent into the desert, and every mile brings you to a more desolate country. At Whitewater Station, twenty miles from the summit, the desert begins in earnest. First a few flowers enliven the scene. Large Œnotheræ, three or four inches in diameter, grow on small stalks five or six inches in height. Large plants of Albronia maritma, with clusters of brilliant purple flowers, spread over the ground. A little Gilia (G. lemmoni), with white corolla and yellow center, adds its beauty to the scene; and the shrub, Larrea Mexicana, or "creosote plant," with yellow flowers and sticky leaves and branches, reminds you of the forests you have left behind.

During the seven miles to the next station, Seven Palms, the vegetation gradually thins out. Progressing beyond this the flowers disappear, and the Cacti predominate; and further on these are replaced by the stunted "grease wood." Finally, even the latter vanishes, and when Dos Palmas is reached we come to a country where there is absolutely nothing in the shape of vegetation. Every one knows how a well-kept field looks when it has been plowed and harrowed and cultivated until not a stick nor stone nor weed shows itself above ground. In order to form a picture of this part of the Colorado desert, imagine a field such as this extending for miles and miles, level as a floor, and no signs of life visible, and no indications of man's presence save the railroad track and the telegraph poles. Imagine the ground covered with an incrustation of alkali, which, when stepped on, breaks and lets one sink ankle-deep into soil as soft and fine as powder. Picture a gale of wind blowing over the waste, the air filled with fine particles of sand, the sun obscured, and no objects visible 100 feet away, and you will have formed a faint idea of the worst aspect of the desert. It is hard to imagine anything so fearful as the reality; and, unless one can see the ground and feel the sand, and experience a heat of 120 degrees in the sun, we can have only a poor conception of the desert.

Frederick M. Ker, of Toronto, the defaulting cashier of Preston, Kean & Co., bankers, sets up a plea that he is a British subject and was kidnapped by the United States officials in Peru.

During the month of September 16,318 immigrants arrived in the Dominion.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.		
Winnipeg	Leave	7 00 a.m
Rat Portage	Arrive	2 35 p.m
	Leave	1 25 p.m
Port Arthur	Arrive	7 30 a.m
GOING WEST.		
Port Arthur	Leave	7 25 p.m
Rat Portage	Arrive	1 30 p.m
	Leave	1 35 p.m
Winnipeg	Arrive	8 00 p.m

The Argus
AND
Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering RECORD.

RAT PORTAGE, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1883

The Telegram says of Mr. Meredith:—"We were glad to see that he was patriotic enough to decline to go up to Algoma to act as an ally of Mr. Norquay." We hope this version of the reason of Mr. Meredith's absence from Algoma is true. But it is not rather hard on those who did go up in Mr. Plummer's interest, and presumably Mr. Meredith's?

AMONG the voters at Keewatin were several who, while simply boarders in Hulmer Brothers' boarding house, took the oath and swore they were householders! Another swore he was a householder though living at the time with his family in a tent! Others from Winnipeg and elsewhere, having nothing but quit-claim deeds as "titles" to lots or mines, took the oath right vallantly and helped to swell the Plummer majority. Had the latter been elected, the election could have been easily voided through bogus votes cast at Keewatin and Rat Portage.

THE official declaration of the poll by Returning Officer Thompson at Port Arthur, did not take place on Saturday last, mainly owing to there being no returns from the Rainy River polling places. In accordance with the statute, Mr. Thompson decided to postpone completing the count and making his official return and declaration until he had consulted with the Deputy Returning Officers at Fort Francis and at the Sault as to what had taken place there and the causes of the failure to hold regular polls. It is therefore improbable that the declaration will be made for some weeks. It is not likely, however, that the returns will be changed by what took place there, and it is understood Mr. Lyon's majority will be about one hundred.

SO THE great jail-breaking case has collapsed, as everybody thought it would. On Wednesday, the grand jury threw out the bills against McKay, Mulligan, O'Brien and McLeod, who were committed to Winnipeg jail through the machinations of Norquay, Miller & Co., and the "prisoners" are now at liberty and their bail released. This is an easy way, no doubt, of getting over a grave difficulty—that of submitting the question of Manitoba jurisdiction at Rat Portage to a Manitoba Beach, as was proposed by Mr. McMahon. But the end is not yet. These men are all entitled to indemnity for false arrest and detention, and the question will certainly come up in another form before long. In the meantime Mr. Norquay and his clever Attorney-General are doubtless laughing in their sleeves and congratulating themselves in that the grand jury took so sensible, conciliatory and convenient a view of the situation.

Times.—Mr. Pattullo says that the Conservatives desire to have the Argus newspaper sent out by train from its birthplace, the Free Press Office, to Rat Portage the night preceding the election. This is wholly untrue. The paper, we are told, was left in a car by the gentleman in charge of the package, and the car being detached at Whitemouth, the carrier went on without it.

Which just amounts to this: our contemporary is "told" a certain thing and on the strength of the "tale" it pronounces "wholly untrue" a statement made by one of the most repectable gentlemen in Winnipeg, to whom the parcel was entrusted. How is it that the Times manages to keep abreast of the rascalities perpetrated by its "friends" during the recent campaign? How did it get to know what became of the parcel, and, if it was not destroyed, how is it that to this hour it has not turned up at Rat Portage?

The Toronto Globe says it is authorized to say that Mr. Hardy does not now and never did own any land in Dakota. We found the statement in a Minneapolis journal, which professed to have it from the records. The Minneapolis Tribune confirms the story. The reputation of these papers for truthfulness is superior to that of Mr. Hardy, and we prefer to believe them to him.—

All the accounts of the election occurrence in Algoma will not reach the other portions of the Dominion for some time to come. This should cause some irritation. We have a right to know how many men were killed by the Manitoba volunteers, and what men they were. Their relatives may now be mourning their missing ones. We look anxiously to see what action Ontario will take in reference to the disputes over the debatable land. If the Premier Province permit itself to be bullied into a surrender of its rights, we think we should feel inclined to swell the Tory cry, "Mowat must go." As there are several Nova Scotians in Algoma, news of their deaths or safety should be transmitted at once.—Halifax Chronicle.

A SUGGESTION.

Hon. John Norquay has said more than once on a public platform that his government never attempted to establish a Court or a Municipality here until it was asked to do so by the inhabitants. He has not said what is, however, perfectly true, that the inhabitants or any portion of them never asked his Government until some members of it, himself included, came here ostensibly on other business, but really to suggest to Mr. Walter Oliver and others a certain line of action looking to that end. As the Norquay Government, according to its own showing, is only here to carry out the wishes of the inhabitants, suppose the 66 qualified voters who recorded their votes for the Ontario Government, in the person of Mr. Lyon, draw up a formal protest against further interference by the Norquay Government in this territory, and demand the immediate withdrawal of its Court, its charter for Municipal Incorporation, and its officials therefrom? We make the suggestion in the knowledge that the "requisitions" on which that government acted in the premises carried no weight whatever, and that they were gotten up hurriedly just to serve the purposes of annoying the Mowat Government and placing it—so far as such flimsy documents could place it—in a false position. A formal protest now from bona fide electors—the solid men of the town, Liberal and Conservative—who supported Mr. Lyon against the tag-rag and bob-tail and bogus Winnipegers who cast their votes for Mr. Plummer, would place the Norquay Government in the position of being forced to answer on what grounds they propose further to interfere with Ontario's legal and municipal organization in her own territory. We commend the subject to the consideration of all who wish to aid in solving the difficulty which the Norquay government, under instructions from that of the Dominion, wantonly created, to the great detriment of the progress and prosperity of the town of Rat Portage.

THE LYON PRESENTATION.

The Mail is terribly put out that the people of Rat Portage should have testified their esteem for Stipendiary Lyon by tendering him a banquet and presenting him with a purse of $140. It says: "By what right does a stipendiary magistrate accept money from 'fellow citizens,' and it goes on to say, "if Mr. Lyon had any sense of decency he would, as a judge, have refused the gift." We suspect the trouble with the chief Copperhead organ is, not that the presentation was made to a stipendiary magistrate, but to the brother of the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for Algoma, to whose popularity in this region the character and demeanor of our Stipendiary [illegible] contributed. It will [illegible] the Mail to learn, perhaps, that many subscribers to the banquet and testimonial were Conservatives who voted the Liberal ticket because they wished this territory to remain within the Province of Ontario; also that there were others of the Mail-Norquay persuasion who are much chagrined that they had no opportunity of swelling the amount contributed and of shewing by their presence at the banquet the esteem and regard they entertain for the personal and judicial character of the recipient. It may further interest the Mail to know that Mr. Brereton, who claims that he holds magisterial commissions from the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba, and who is now acting as Police Magistrate here for the latter Province, was quite recently tendered a banquet and presented with a gold-headed cane by his friends. It is true, the subscribers only numbered five, but in accordance with the Mail's dictum, Mr. Brereton, "if he had any sense of decency, would, as a judge, have refused the gift." Not only did he not refuse it, however, but it is evident he is very proud of it, though it can hardly be set down as, in any sense, a testimonial showing the regard entertained for him by the respectable inhabitants without distinction of party. On the contrary, the movement was entirely partizan from its first inception, and therefore inimical to magisterial dignity, according to the Mail's ideas of magisterial decorum. It will be in order now for the chief Copperhead organ to defend the acceptance of a stick from a few political fanatics as against the acceptance of a purse as a non-partizan recognition of personal high character and magisterial rectitude. We shall be glad to hear what the Mail has to say about it.

The Norquay organs finds fault with Mr. G. R. Pattullo for taking part in the Algoma election contest while in the service of the Ontario Government. We have not noticed any condemnation in any of the organs of interference in the Muskoka and Algoma contests by members of the Dominion Civil Service, like Weights and Measures Inspector Wilkinson, Inland Revenue officials Cosgrove and Bennett, Customs Collector Marshall, and others too numerous and insignificant to mention. Mr. Pattullo's position was far different from theirs. He is not even a member of the Ontario Civil Service, and if he had been so there would have been some excuse for his taking part in a contest on behalf of his Province when the Government of another was trying to seize part of its territory without shadow of law or equity. He was sent up to Rat Portage on a special mission, and there is no reason to doubt that he performed in a perfectly legitimate manner the task assigned him. There are nothing either surprising or blameworthy in the part he took in the Algoma contest.—Globe.

A TELEGRAPH THIEF.

"The Winnipeg Times is very happy over a stolen despatch which it says Capt. Burden sent to the Ontario Government a day or two before the Algoma election, asking for $1,000 for police purposes. It admits, however, that the money was not sent. When Sir John telegraphed "send me another ten thousand, last time of calling," the answer came with the speed of lightning, "draw drafts for another ten thousand." While refusing to condemn any part of this transaction, the organ has nothing but scorn and abuse for the "Reform thieves" who "stole" the telegram. But it can aspirate the "Conservative thieves" who stole Capt. Burden's despatch. No one expects the Times to be consistent, but it should at least have the decency of shame about it.—Brandon Sun."

There is enough of truth in the Times' statement to convince us, (who have made enquiries) that its information was obtained from Shields or some of his nefarious gang who have practically had control of the post and telegraph offices here, with the consent of the authorities, ever since the campaign commenced. Captain Burden did telegraph for funds to "pay policemen." The telegram was in cipher, and an answer came, also in cipher, stating that there was no quorum, but the money would be sent when a quorum could be had. The money did not come until a fortnight after election day, and, owing to the absence of banking facilities, it has only recently distributed to the policemen entitled to it. But the telegraph thief from whom the Times received its information, has not only proved himself a criminal but a blunderer. He blundered in the amount stated to have been asked for, and although there was a reference to a "quorum," there was nothing about "acting on an assurance" that the money would be sent, and no such action was taken or would have been taken, because the same would have been quite unnecessary. Captain Burden did not, then, as the Times stated, "raise the money on the strength of Mr. Mowat's telegram," and "use it" as the Times insinuated "two days before the election for 'police' or any other purposes."

We had not intended referring to the subject in these columns and only do so now because of the reference thereto by our Brandon contemporary, but we may take occasion to remark, what a commentary is here on our boasted democratic civilization, when a newspaper, presumably otherwise respectable, descends so low for partizan purposes as to confess holding communication with the worst class of sneak thieves and ruffians to be found in any society—men who are expert at translating cipher codes, "tapping" telegraph wires and violating private or other correspondence passing through the mails. In the "effete" countries of the Old World they make short work of criminals of this class, and [illegible] the culprits would soon find itself discredited by respectable men of all parties. With us it is different. The telegraph thief is here only a "smart operator" who can be found in the highways and byways boasting of his achievements, and who is not averse to having those achievements applauded in the columns of a public newspaper looked upon with favor by divines and regarded as indispensable in highly respectable families!

A noticeable feature connected with telegraph thieving during the recent campaign is the fact that, although steps were taken to have the office in the Section B building closed and although the wires connected with that office were actually cut on the 1st September, they were afterwards re-united by order of the C.P.R. authorities, who were not ignorant of the complaints made and who can, under the law, be held responsible for the acts of their employes.

Since the foregoing was written, the Winnipeg Times has returned to the subject and challenged the Sun to show that the despatches were stolen. It also insinuates very disingenuously that the information came from "the police, who were, no doubt, aware that Capt. Burden was securing their pay," and then it goes on to declaim against the abstraction of letters and despatches, adding:

"If anybody caught the cipher despatches which passed between the members of the Ontario Ministry and their emissaries in Algoma, and by dint of patience or by means of a key translated them, he deserves the jail."

If the Times will possess its soul in patience, it will find that what it condemns was systematically done. We are, moreover, quite certain that its informant was one of the gang in collusion with the thief, and if our contemporary is sincere in its condemnation it will help us in our efforts to punish that thief and his abettors. The Times says a telegram passed from one of the Ontario officials to the Government asking for funds to purchase the support of the local paper—the Progress—since admittedly purchased by the Norquay party. We ask the Times to name the source of its information, and we ask it also to state whether any money was sent for the purpose indicated, or indeed for any purpose having reference to the influencing of public opinion during the course of the campaign.

The Times has retreated somewhat from its original position in the premises. The point sought to be made in its former remarks was that money was raised before election day ostensibly for police, but really for election purposes. It drops this now and takes refuge in a side issue. We can tell the Times that not one dollar has been expended by Ontario officials at Rat Portage which cannot be honestly accounted for before an Election Court or a Committee of the Legislature. Can the Times say the same or anything like it for its "friends"—Shields, Huntly, Cosgrove, Anderson, Wilkinson, Johnston & Co., "who have folded their tents and silently stolen away?"

It cannot, and it knows the fact, if it will not admit it. So far as we are concerned, it can fire away ad infinitum if it finds the work inspiriting or amusing. In any case it cannot hurt us, and as for frightening us we have to say "fetch on your protest, or organize at once for a searching enquiry into expenditures before Committees of the Legislature." The Government and its officers are as without fear as they are without reproach, and simply laugh at the chatter ing popinjays who are raising an outcry against them, the better to cover up their own peccadilloes.

THE CHAMPION CORRUPTIONIST.

Sir John Macdonald must surround himself with a specially corrupt lot of agents in his own election contests. For the second time he has been unseated for bribery on the part of his over-zealous friends. On the first occasion, at Kingston, he had an exceedingly narrow escape from disqualification also, the Chief Justice who heard the case declaring that it was with the greatest possible difficulty he had come to the conclusion to give the Conservative Chieftain the benefit of the doubt and not to disqualify him. And this, too, after one of his colleagues, to whose services his election was due, had retired from the Province for the time being in order to avoid the necessity of giving evidence which, there are the best of reasons for believing, would have made the case against Sir John very much stronger. Nor has the suspicion been altogether absent from the public mind that had the respondent in this case been some one else less prominent it may be than an ex-Premier and leader of the Conservative party, he might not have escaped the penalties of disqualification. However this may be, it certainly seems strange that, in view of his Kingston experience, which ought to have been accepted as a warning, the Premier should have permitted his friends to continue their corrupt practices when he became a candidate in Lennox. The truth seems to be, perhaps, on the principle of like drawing like, that the Premier's presence in a constituency in the capacity of a candidate, invariably brings to his aid influences and agencies of an illegal and corrupt character. Hence his second unhorsing. A double unseating for bribery and corruption is not a distinction of which the leader of any party may feel proud; and [illegible] still retains the Premiership of the Dominion, may probably be regarded by the outside world as a matter of reproach to Canadians.

UNFORTUNATE MR. BAILEY

A telegram from Ottawa, dated 10th inst., says:

"Mr. H. H. Bailey arrived this morning on business with the Department of the Interior in regard to timber limits in the Lake of the Woods district."

This is the so-called "Captain" Bailey who worked for Plummer, Miller, and himself at Rat Portage during the election. He is said to have commanded a barge on the Chambly canal connecting the Richelieu river with Lake Champlain, which may account for the little idiosyncracies which generally mark that nondescript amalgam—an Eastern Townships man, and which have been curiously developed in him during the late contest. He is, also, a nephew of Mr. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, and through Mr. Pope, it is said, "Captain" Bailey was lifted from the barge to the more lucrative position of a lumberer in the Lake of the Woods region, with a permit to appropriate timber belonging to the Province of Ontario. He is now in Ottawa seeking as his reward for services rendered during the Algoma "Varennes" campaign, another "permit," or, better still, a "limit." But unless we are greatly deceived, the defeat of Sir John Macdonald in the Algoma election has put a final stop to further operations in this direction by the Shields-Short-Bailey-Lewis gang who have done so much in the past to despoil this Province of some of its most valuable property. And Mr. Bailey, if he comes back to Rat Portage at all, which may be doubted, will come shorn of any importance which may have been supposed to attach to him once as the "nephew of his uncle," having "influence at headquarters. The influence of all such people as those named is now about as dead as a door nail at Ottawa; but they may, perhaps, hang around the one-horse concern at Winnipeg till such time as Truthful James shall have received his coup de grace, which cannot be far off.

OUR readers will be pleased to see that the Rainy Lake Lumber Co. have decided on rebuilding their mill and furnishing additional working capacity. This will give employment and lead to considerable expenditures in the town during the winter. We are also glad to announce that the firm of Jarvis & Berridge have definitely completed arrangements by which English capital to the amount of $750,000 will be at once thrown into the concern.

Hon. Adam Crooks sails from England on the 18th of this month. He is said to be in good health.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

The Globe, in a recent issue, thus disposes of the many objections raised by the Ontario Copperheads against the arbitrators award:

The men chosen were perhaps the best obtainable. Sir Edward Thornton had four times been ambassador of the first rank to great courts, and was especially distinguished for his knowledge of American boundaries. If proof were needed of Sir Francis Hincks' fitness, it is patent in extenso, in lectures, in writings, in speeches on the subject. The ability and painstaking accuracy of Chief Justice Harrison are too well known to be questioned by any person of veracity—a position, of course, not at all altered by the fact that the Mail lately attacked his memory.

The arbitration was the act of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments. The evidence obtained was printed, and said, with statements of the case of each Government, before the arbitrators. The award was made in August, 1878; but till 1880 the Ottawa Government would make no sign of their intentions in the matter; never, however, giving a refusal. In that year they declined to fulfil the obligation.

We will not enter on the merit of the award. Some of the party opposing it declare it too favorable—some unfavorable—to Ontario. It may be assumed thence—in fact it is certain—that it was tolerably fair. Its ratification, however, Ottawa refused. What No better answer has been given—no more conclusive could be given—than that which the Bystander has supplied—

"Practically, we feel sure that the award would have been accepted, and that the necessary measures, whatever they might be, would have been really taken to cure any technical flaw in it and to give it effect, if party had not intervened."

The great material injury to Ontario is the worst injury. There is a fair darker side—the injury to morality here—to the reputation of the country abroad. The fall imagines itself the exponent of British feeling here. Sir John Macdonald wishes to live and die a Briton. A pretty exponent and a prettier Briton! Not a British, then, to sneak out of our obligations. It is British, after an arbitration, to pick flaws instead of fulfilling the award. It is British, of the sort. It is utterly opposed to the spirit of British government, and to that on which it is based, the spirit of British people. If there be one thing on which the Briton has prided himself, it is that, though the foreigner might quibble over promises, his word, whether of government or of individual, was good for its face, and rather for more than for less.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

The interference of the Bleu faction in Ontario affairs has produced considerable ill-will against them in this Province, and it is evident that the limit of forbearance has nearly been reached.—Toronto World.

To Mr. S. J. Dawson, who stumped the county for Mr. Plummer, it is an omen of evil when he next appeals to Algoma. Indeed, he may accept it as a declaration of the popular condemnation of his course in assisting Sir John Macdonald to crush Ontario at the bidding of the Bleu faction.—Ottawa Free Press.

One paper speaks of Mr. Mowat's invasion of Rat Portage, Manitoba. This is the nearest direct declaration that we have seen in a Conservative Journal that the territory does not belong to Ontario. The Toronto Mail, the London Free Press, and other ophidian newspapers, have done so in effect. They have urged on Mr. Norquay to take charge of the country, and they have reviled the government of Mr. Mowat and those whom he has appointed to discharge public duties in that section of the Province, but they have not been so frank as to contend that Mr. Mowat's officials have been invading Manitoba.—London Advertiser.

The Members of the gang sent up to capture Algoma in the Norquay interest are busy trying to deodorize themselves by means of published disclaimers. The device is too thin. There is abundant evidence available as to the character of their proceedings, and the less they say about them the better for themselves. What is wanted now, as shown by the Muskoka and Algoma contests, is such an amendment of the election law as will make it dangerous for irresponsible tools of his class to lend themselves, at the instigation of unprincipled leaders, to the perpetration of acts to which these leaders themselves dare not stoop. The deliberate way in which the whole abominable scheme was concocted and carried through is shown not more by the appropriate character of the agents employed than by the carefulness displayed by Mr. Meredith to keep away from the scene of action. The law should be made drastic enough to adduit of the men sent to do his unsavoury work being summarily imprisoned. Such nefarious doings as those exposed in the Muskoka trial, and repeated in a more aggravated form and on a more extensive scale in Algoma, are intolerable in a respectable and law-abiding community.—Globe.

THE Berlin News, like the St. Catharines Journal, has the manliness to condemn the insult offered to Ontario in sending the Winnipeg volunteers to Rat Portage. The News characterizes the movement as "one of the tactics of the party to force back the Liberal vote," thinks "the blustering of the Attorney-General (Miller) was quite unnecessary," and condemns the exercise of "brute force." Then who is going to pay for sending the battery to Rat Portage? Somebody will have to pay over $1000 for it. The ratepayers of Ontario of course bear the great share of it, though done in the face of a protest from the Ontario Government.—London Adv.

Had the Dominion Government the fixing of the polls in Algoma, with John Shields on a train load of navvies and take them vote at every poll between Port Arthur and Keewatin, the Citizen's idea of a pure election would be fulfilled. That was the way Dawson obtained his majority in 1882.—Ottawa Free Press.

Sir John has lost his glory. It is now a question of how to win a run to-day at on election days, and a rare an to go into the election courts want him to give evidence.—London Advertiser.

So great was the furore in Australia to see a race between Hanlan and Laycock that the latter's stakemoney of £1,000 could have been secured three times over.

F. T. Richle, of Bradford, England, aged 18, is credited with running 120 yards on several occasions in 11 3-5 secs., and with running 100 yards in 9 4-5 secs. He is regarded as a veritable wonder.

The Croydon, Eng., town council has before it a motion not to renew the lease of the race track. If the motion should carry, one of the most famous steeple-chase meetings in England would come to an end.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to several correspondents we have to [illegible] our material having arrived we hope [illegible] have all arrangements made for placing the ARGUS in a position to engage in the regular business of receiving orders for advertisements, subscriptions and job printing. Those who have asked for contract rates for advertisements will be duly communicated with by our Manager, who will also be prepared to receive subscriptions.

Argus Eyes.

Rev. Canon O'Meara conducted Episcopal services on Sunday last at Garfield Hall.

The next sitting of the Ontario Division Court at Rat Portage will take place on the 29th inst.

LUMBER.—Messrs. Holmes and Stubbs received a car load of choice white pine clapboards on Tuesday, from the Algoma Lumber Co., Fort William.

MESSRS. Chadwick and McLellan have received a splendid stock of coal and wood stoves, which intending purchasers had better inspect before going elsewhere.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The last steamer for Fort Francis for the present season will probably leave on Monday next, if not sooner. Capt. McCoskrie did not return with the Enterprise on her last trip.

True Bills were found by the grand jury at Winnipeg, on Wednesday, against Edward O'Brien for "assaulting a peace officer," and against Archibald McDonell for "assaulting a peace officer and obstructing arrest."

DISCHARGED.—Some seven of the Ontario specials were discharged on Monday last, and the end of the month will probably see the force reduced to its normal strength. The Manitoba force has also been lessened.

COMPETITION.—Arrangements are being made to run one, if not two, duly certified passenger boats on the Rainy River route next season. This will have the effect of bringing down freights, which have hitherto been quite exhorbitant.

RETURNED.—Councillor Stubbs, who has been up the Rainy River building and making a clearing on his location there, returned by the Enterprise on Saturday, bringing with him about 30 brace of ducks and partridges, which he generously distributed among his many friends.

MR. Skead, fuel agent of the C. P. R., was in town on Tuesday in connection with the supply of wood for train service. A large number of men under Mr. Lovelock, superintendent of the leading gangs were employed moving cord wood on Tuesday, and will be similarly employed during the week.

Stipendiary Lyon and Mr. Frank Apjohn, Clerk of the Ontario Division Court, who are now temporarily sojourning East, will arrive home about the 26th inst., some days in advance of the next sitting of the Court, and will settle quietly down to their several duties for the winter.

THEFT.—Jane McKinnon, of Rat Portage, was brought before Judge Ardagh in the county judge's criminal court at Winnipeg, last week, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring from Mrs. Myers, at the Woodbine Hotel. Prisoner was sentenced to three days in jail. His Honor in passing judgment gave her quite a lecture, stating that the fact of having the ring in her possession was evidence against her, and trusted she would be more careful in future.

"BOSTON" O'BRIEN.—It is not generally known that Mr. Edward O'Brien (son of Sir John Macdonald's confidential friend, Mr. Sydney O'Brien of Ottawa, who is now, we believe, holding an official position in the Northwest,) obtained the cognomen of "Boston" O'Brien through his dexterity as a base-ballist while sojourning at the "Hub." Our Conservative press friends who have been exercised because Mr. O'Brien served as an Ontario constable at Rat Portage, will kindly make a note of the fact that the name "Boston," as applied to Sir John's friend's son, is one of honor, and not, as they have assumed, of obloquy.

PETITION.—A petition has been largely signed at Keewatin and Rat Portage asking the Ontario Government at the next session of the Legislature to appropriate the necessary sum for building a roadway between the two places, so as to obviate the inconvenience and danger of using the railway track. There is reason to believe the petition will be favorably entertained and that steps will be at once taken in the way of commencing road making at Rainy River, so as to mitigate the hardships likely to be entailed upon the settlers during the coming winter by the temporary stoppage of lumbering by the Rainy Lake Company.

A WATER-WAY.—Considerable progress has been made in completing the excavation of a ditch from the C. P. R. tank across the muskeg, and down Fort Street to the lake to enable the Company to draw water for the use of the engines, all the year round. The permission of Reeve Holmes was asked and cheerfully accorded before the work was undertaken. It is understood that a hydrant will be placed on Main street, near the Rideout House or Queen's Hotel, for the service of the town in case of fire. Whether the expense will be borne by the merchants or by the Ontario Council, a short time will determine, but it is quite certain the moribund Manitoba Council is in no position to contribute.

RETURNED.—Mr. E. M. Rideout has returned to town from Thunder Bay, looking as energetic and pugnacious as ever. We believe there is no truth in the statement that he purposes establishing his claim to what is called the Rideout estate before the Squatters' Commission, as an agricultural holding; neither is there any foundation for the further statement that he intends going down to Toronto to interview Hon. Mr. Pardee relative to his mining claims. Mr. Rideout still believes himself in Manitoba, and feels quite certain in so far as Rat Portage is concerned that Mowat and the Mowat officials must go! Since the foregoing was written Mr. Rideout has again left for Port Arthur on business connected with a sub-contract on the C.P.R.

RETURNED.—Mr. Chadwick of the firm of Chadwick & McLellan, returned from his trip east on Tuesday last, looking none the worse for change of air. Mr. Stubbs, of the firm of Holmes and Stubbs, returned from Rainy River on Saturday, bringing with him about 30 brace of ducks and partridge, which he generously distributed among his many friends.

MR. JOHN Mather of the Keewatin Mills has returned from Ottawa. In company with Mr. Charles McKenzie of Sarnia, brother of the Ex-Premier, he visited Rat Portage last Monday and introduced Mr. McKenzie to the local lions. It is understood that Mr. Mather has not come to any fixed understanding with the Dominion Government, relative to his lease of the islands in the Lake of the Woods, regarding which he had to make a hasty visit to Ottawa a week before election day.

MR. NIBLOCK, Superintendent of the Rat Portage Division; Mr. Leary Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings; Mr. Cameron, Train Master of the Rat Portage Division and Mr. McKay, Train Master on the C. P. R. West, were in town on Monday and Tuesday arranging for the removal of the damaged engines and the rebuilding of the Round House. It has, we understand been decided to build on the north side of the track, a house capable of accommodating 40 engines. Mr. Davis, Engineer of the C. P. R. was here on Tuesday, making arrangements for building another Y track for turning purposes.

EST IL POSSIBLE?—We have heard it stated, but cannot vouch for the truth of the report, that Constable O'Keefe who has been a factotum here for the Section B contractors for some years past, and who was kept here during the campaign for election purposes after he had been transferred to the Manitoba Provincial Police for duty west of Winnipeg, has been or is to be appointed to the position declined by Mr. McCabe—that of Police Magistrate on the line of road between Algoma Mills and the River Pic! If this enormity is carried out, we hope the true inwardness of it may be dragged into the light of day at the next session of the Dominion Parliament. O'Keefe is believed to be in possession of knowledge which neither John Shields nor any of his gang can afford to have revealed. Hence, in all probability, the secret of this brazen affront to all engaged in the administration of justice—assuming, of course, that the report is true, as we believe it is.

THE NEW CEMETERY.—His Worship "Mayor" Oliver has developed a new craze this week. He has discovered that the town possesses a new cemetery—how or from whom acquired is not yet quite clear—and he wants to appoint a caretaker right away—just as Norquay was appointed a caretaker of the disputed territory by John A. Macdonald, who does not own a foot of it. "Who is to pay the cemetery caretaker?" is a question that does not seem as yet, to have entered his Worship's powerful mind, but he is quite satisfied that as "Mayor" the patronage rests with him, and that the means will be forthcoming some day to pay the salary. The "Mayor" is but following phantoms. No person has the right to dispose of a rood of land outside the Hudson Bay Reserve for cemetery or any other purposes, and the sooner he and others realise that fact and give common-sense citizens a rest, the better for all concerned.

OBIT.—We regret to record the death, on Sunday morning last, at the Queen's hotel, of Mr. D. K. Brown, well known in this town and in Winnipeg through his connection with the Lake of the Woods mining interests and also as a journalist. Mr. Brown took ill on the 29th of September, after joining in a trip by steamer on the Lake in celebration of Mr. Lyon's success, and was thenceforth attended by Dr. Scovil, who was unremitting in his attentions, but the patient, who was suffering from typhoid fever, complicated by lung disease, gradually weakened until on Sunday morning death ended his sufferings. Mr. Brown, who was much respected by all who knew him, was possessed of considerable literary ability. In politics he was a pronounced Liberal and in favor of Ontario's rights in this territory. He worked hard during the concurrent election for Algoma and Varennes on behalf of Messrs. Lyon and Gillespie. His friends visited him constantly, and some of his most bitter political opponents were the most overwhelmed and grief-stricken at his sudden taking away. The Winnipeg Sun says Mr. D. K. Brown was just 29 years old. He belonged to an excellent Scotch family in Dalry, in the South of Scotland. He came to Canada eight years ago. In six months after his arrival he was engaged on the Globe. About two years after Mr. Brown's engagement on the Globe, John Ross Robertson started the Evening Telegram, and engaged Mr. Brown as news editor. It was said of "Davy" that he had the faculty of extracting more news from the exchanges than any news editor in Canada. Two years ago Mr. Wm. H. Nagle, the then proprietor of the Sun, offered Mr. Brown a position on this journal. When the property passed into the hands of the present management, Mr. Brown resigned, and accepted an editorial position on The Times. Possessed of the speculative instinct, Mr. Brown forsook newspaper work and established a mining bourse about eight months ago, when the mining boom commenced. He was special correspondent of the Globe for the Northwest for a long period. The last newspaper work he did was for the Sun, being special correspondent from Rat Portage, during the recent troubles there. Mr. Brown had a kindly disposition and frequently figured in the role of the good Samaritan. His brother journalists mourn his death. A cablegram has been sent to his father to know what disposition to make of the body. In the meantime the remains have been interred at Rat Portage, being followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens on Tuesday last.

THE RAINY LAKE LUMBER CO.

Re-Building of the Mill at Rat Portage.

The annual meeting of the Rainy Lake Lumber Co. was held in Winnipeg last Saturday. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The election of officers and directors resulted as follows:

President, Hugh Sutherland, M. P., (re-elected). Secretary—William Buckingham (re-elected).

Board of Directors—Hugh Sutherland, John Ross, S. J. Dawson, W. F. Alloway, and Wm. Buckingham.

The report of the Company's business for the year was submitted, and it was decided to at once rebuild the mill at Rat Portage. The new structure will be much larger than the one recently destroyed by fire, having a gang and two circular saws, thus increasing its capacity fully thirty per cent. The Company have a large quantity of logs on hand and sufficient to keep the mill running all of next season.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Bailey said he was going home to see Uncle Pope, and try for a renewal of his timber license. He can't get one any more than Shields or Short, who have been refused since election. THE DULMERS.

I believe the telegram I sent him as a reply from Sir John fixed his vote for Plummer. That timber limit is always what's the matter with him. BILL KIBBINS.

I must see if I can't shunt off that ARGUS while H. B.'s away. The correct thing now is to offer to become the Ontario organ. Didn't I prepare the way by calling the next number after election "Our Independent issue?" KARL KLAUS.

I wonder what Miller did with that bear's grease, and whether it helped him to slide out of sight so soon after election. CHRIS. KO.

I was never so satisfied at anything I ever did as at having helped to put down Shields. COUNCILLOR BOULANGER.

I did my share in putting down Shields and the other Norquayites for good and sufficient reasons. Would you like to know what they were? BILL McK——N.

What troubled me and made me work up the Rainy River was that they didn't make me jail surgeon. DR. H——N.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year.
HIS WORSHIP.

I intend to have a bran new Council next year and run it myself. GADFLY.

Suppose you run Manitoba candidates against Ontario candidates, and accept our decision. How would that work? THE QUALIFIED VOTERS.

We'd be satisfied with that. THE ONTARIO MEN.

But it would n't suit us. THE NORQUAYITES.

You can do nothing with the town against you, anyway. THE REEVE.

Yes, we can trouble and obstruct you to some extent. THE PROSPECTIVE MAYOR.

We'll have something to say about that. THE CITIZENS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BURNING OF THE C. P. R. ROUND HOUSE AT RAT PORTAGE.

The town was startled between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning last, by a couple of locomotives sounding the most demoniacal alarm ever heard in this locality. Scarcely had people time to jump out of their beds to ascertain the cause of the racket before the round house of the C. P. R., at the head of the muskeg behind the Depot, burst into a blaze, lighting up the town, wood and lake for miles around. It was at once evident that nothing could be done to save the building or its contents. So sudden was the outbreak and so uncontrollable the progress of the flames, that no amount of water thrown upon the burning building would have quenched them. There are various theories as to the origin of the fire. Some allege that it broke out under a car used as a sleeper by the workmen; others that it developed under the floor near the pit where the sand stove stood; others by stray sparks blown out of a sand box into which the coals of the locomotives dropped. Whatever its origin, it spread with great rapidity, and had possession of one half of the building before men who were working in the other half, divided by a partition, were aware of its existence. In less than an hour the whole fabric had collapsed and become a smouldering heap of ruins. Two passenger engines of the newest and most improved make and one freight engine—the whole valued at $40,000 were badly burned, but can be reconstructed. Some other rolling stock, including the sleeper was entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000—with but a small amount of insurance in three companies, the building we understand for $6,000. The latter was of pine with brick veneering on the inside, and contained twelve compartments, and was the only round house between Winnipeg and Prince Arthur's Landing.

MINING NEWS.

It is very satisfactory to know that the cloud is beginning to disperse which has for some time overshadowed our mining interests on the Lake of the Woods. Both American and English capitalists are now becoming persuaded that we have here a real genuine mining country; and that it is really no myth, anyone who viewed the samples brought here by Mr. George Heenan from the Heenan Hay Island Mine could not help being fully impressed with the belief that there is gold, and large quantities of it, in this region.

We have it from good authority that an English syndicate has bought out all of the Treasury stock of the Winnipeg Consolidated Co. for ninety thousand dollars. With this amount of money in the treasury, the Company will be in a position to go on developing their property, which has already been proved beyond doubt to be valuable. Mr. F. Brown, the present manager for this Company, deserves great credit for the energy and enterprise which he has shown in carrying on the work of developing the mine in the face of serious difficulties, financial and otherwise. With a five-stamp mill of an old and inferior kind, erected merely for the purpose of testing the quality of the ore, Mr. Brown has pushed the work so well that the mine is now almost self-sustaining. There is not a doubt but that with proper machinery and the mine fully opened out, this will be a large-dividend-paying mine.

Mr. Dobie has, for the present, shut down the Pine Portage mine, on account of failure of the water supply for milling purposes. It is the intention to lay pipes to a lake about three-quarters of a mile from the mine and force the water from there for the mill. Mr. Dobie has gone East for the purpose of purchasing piping and steam pumping machinery to be laid down here ready for use in the spring.

The contract on the Heenan mine being completed, Mr. G. Heenan has gone to Winnipeg to settle up with the men and arrange for further work. Samples of ore are on exhibition at the Company's office and other places in Winnipeg. The specimens taken from this mine are almost certain to create a gold fever of the most malignant type.

BIRTH.

TIBB.—At the Manse, Prospect Hill, Rat Portage, on the 11th inst., the wife of the Rev. Mr. Tibb, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWN.—At Rat Portage, on the 14th inst., Mr. D. K. Brown, Mining Engineer, and Manager of the Hay Island Mine, Lake of the Woods, aged 29 years.

Rev. Canon Johnson of Hull, Chaplain to the Dominion Senate, died on the 9th inst., after a brief illness.

MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

THE MONARCH OF THE WEEKLIES.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA!

THREE MONTHS FREE.

Three Handsome Cash Prizes

OF

$500-$200-$100.

THE MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS is just entering upon its Twelfth Year of publication. It has, therefore, been identified with the Great Northwest almost from the time it became a part of the Dominion.

During the whole of this period it has been an uncompromising advocate and defender of Northwest interests. Whatever was conducive to the welfare of the country, that the FREE PRESS has approved; whatever was inimical thereto, that the FREE PRESS has opposed—regardless of personal or party consequences.

In this respect the FREE PRESS will be in the future the same as in the past.

With every successive year improvements are introduced, wherever possible.

The Editorial articles of the FREE PRESS are universally admitted to be models of excellence. As a *News*paper the FREE PRESS is now in the very fore-front.

Every issue contains all the Local, Provincial and Territorial News of the week; in the gathering and compilation of which there are employed a strong office staff and a perfect army of regular outside, trustworthy correspondents.

The FREE PRESS, through a liberal expenditure of money, has certain exclusive rights and privileges for securing Telegraphic News from other parts of Canada, the United States and the world generally, that enable it to present a better and fuller General News Budget than any other paper in the Northwest, and a week earlier than can be had through any outside paper.

The Commercial Department is a strong feature of the FREE PRESS, being one of the very best conducted by any newspaper in the world, receiving as it does the almost undivided time and attention of an editor, especially qualified for the work. All therein contained may be confidently accepted as the result of unremitting labor, uninfluenced by any consideration other than a desire to furnish readers with absolutely reliable information upon all Business Matters. Particular care is bestowed upon FARM PRODUCE QUOTATIONS, in both Home and Outside Markets. Those from the latter are received by wire immediately before going to press.

The Provincial Legislature is reported by expert shorthand writers; and during the sessions of the Dominion Parliament the FREE PRESS is continuously represented by one of its regular staff in the Press Gallery, whose duty it is to forward succinct reports of proceedings.

In securing Telegraphic News of various kinds, the FREE PRESS expends more money than any other paper in Canada.

The Miscellany is selected with the greatest possible care—the aim being to supply reading matter that shall interest every member of the household, and edify the reader.

"THE MONARCH OF THE WEEKLIES" is a designation to which the WEEKLY FREE PRESS is justly entitled, as it is a larger sheet and contains more reading matter than any other paper published in Canada.

TO DOUBLE THE PRESENT CIRCULATION, however, is the immediate ambition of the publishers of the FREE PRESS.

Very special inducements are, therefore, presented to become subscribers.

While the regular subscription price of the FREE PRESS is $2.50 per annum—and good value at that—for cash in advance payment for subscriptions of not less than one year, 20 per cent. discount is made—that is, $2.00 for one year.

As a further inducement, the FREE PRESS will be supplied the remainder of the current year FREE to subscribers who send in one year's subscription—that is to say, $2.00 (cash in advance) will pay for the FREE PRESS from any time hereafter till JANUARY 1st, 1885.

But, next to the excellent value to be obtained in the paper itself for the price paid, the greatest inducement of all to subscribe for the FREE PRESS at this time is the fact that the publishers have decided upon giving in Three Handsome CASH PRIZES of $500.00, $200.00 and $100.00 each, amongst their subscribers, the money ordinarily paid to canvassing agents at this season of the year.

The Prize Scheme is explained in a few words:—

The names of all subscribers to the WEEKLY FREE PRESS, upon the subscription list on the 15th day of January next, not in arrears, but paid in advance at that date, and whose last payments were for not less than a whole year, will be drawn by lot upon an absolutely fair and approved plan, so that the three prizes of $500.00, $200.00 and $100.00 shall be awarded to the three most fortunate subscribers. Immediately following the drawing the prizes will be paid, and the names of the winners, together with their addresses, published.

Here is a paper, universally admitted to be good value for its regular price of $2.50 per annum, to be obtained Fifteen Months for $2.00, and the chance of winning one of three Cash Prizes of $500.00, $200.00 and $100.00, given to every subscriber as a premium.

Remember this: The FREE PRESS is the paper that every farmer in Manitoba and the Territories should have. It is the paper to send to friends in all parts of the world. It is the paper to read to gain information about the Canadian Northwest.

Don't overlook the fact that those who subscribe the earliest get the most for their money, as Two Dollars (cash in advance) pays from the date of subscribing till the end of 1884.

N. B.—All present subscribers, who are in arrears for subscriptions, should take particular notice that in order to participate in the advantages offered they must pay up all arrears at the rate of $2.50 per annum, together with another whole year's subscription at $2.00.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE.

Enclose TWO DOLLARS in Registered Letter (writing name of Subscriber and Post Office very plainly) addressed to

"FREE PRESS,"
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

HARD.—The Winnipeg correspondent of the Globe, writing on the 8th inst., said: "The day of the election in Rat Portage there was only one drunk in the Police Court here, but on the return of Norquay's special train, business in this line resumed its normal flourishing state, and they were run in by the dozen."

NO BETTER weekly journal is to be found on this Continent than the MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS, published in Winnipeg, at the surprisingly low figure of $2 a year; a remittance of which sum will entitle the sender to a copy of the paper till the end of 1884, and a chance of securing one of three prizes of $500, $200 and $100 each. The FREE PRESS is the pioneer of Northwest journalism. It is now in the twelfth year of its publication. It is essentially the "people's paper." At no time in its history has it been so popular as at present. Its circulation and influence is increasing apace with the growth and settlement of the vast country between Superior and the Rockies. No house or family should be without a copy. We certainly know of no better investment for $2 than a copy of the WEEKLY FREE PRESS, either as a present to a friend or for your own use.

Items for Sports.

St. Julien has gone all to pieces in popular esteem.

The New York horse show has secured 350 entries.

Mitchell and Sheriff are to be indicted by the grand jury of Queen's Co., N.Y.

The Toronto bicycle club's annual races will come off October 20, on the new grounds at Rosedale.

K. Kerr, of Lucknow, challenges any man in Canada under 190 lbs, to throw the twelve pound hammer.

The horse sent by the Prince of Wales as a present to the Sultan, died on board the steamer Aleppo at Syria.

Hanlan says if Brister will put up $5,000 he will cover it off hand, and will undertake either to beat Courtney or his time.

The sport at the new race track in Montreal has so far proved anything but successful. Things have been badly managed.

A second investigation of New York city's finance department shows that blank bonds were stolen and sold, and the steal amounted to $164,699.

Robert Carlisle, who offers to drink nothing but alcholic drinks, has offered to match himself against E. P. Weston in a long distance tramps.

The pacer, Johnson, beat all previous records at Chicago yesterday; by doing a mile in 2.10 The first quarter was done in 32¾, the half in 1.03½, and the three-quarters in 1.36. The previous best was Little Brown Jug's, 2.11¾.

James Finney, the professional swimmer of Oldham, Lancashire, swam 500 yards in 6 minutes 55 seconds, on September 27, which is the best time on record for the distance. Finney has been very anxious for a long time to swim W. Beckwith a mile race and a match has at last been arranged.

The A 1 Hotel

THE

LAKE VIEW HOUSE!

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered and plastered, and is now open for the convenience of the public.

The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars will always be kept.

Best House in the Portage for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Board by the DAy or Week.

DUCHAIN & DREWRY
PROPRIETORS.

VERMILION HOTEL.

MR. GEORGE DERRY

Has opened a first-class hotel at Vermillion near the Station, where he has good accommodation for the travelling public.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS

Are prepared for all trains east and west.

The Western Advertiser

FOR 1884.

With the advent of 1884 THE WESTERN ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY LIBERAL will appear in new and improved form, with new type, printed from stereotype plates, on a new web-feeding press of the latest design. While its several popular "Departments" will be continued, more vigor will be observable throughout. Only $1.00 per annum. Balance of 1883 free to new subscribers.

CHOICE OF THREE PREMIUMS.

"PORTRAIT GALLERY."—Our premium for 1884 is a handsomely-printed Book of Portraits, with illuminated cover, containing the following chromo-lithographs, in five colors, viz: Her Majesty Queen Victoria; His Excellency the Governor-General (Marquis of Lansdowne); Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Hon. Edward Blake; Sir John A Macdonald; Hon. Oliver Mowat; Hon. Alex. Mackenzie; and Chester A. Arthur, President of U. S. An elegant and attractive ornament for the parlor table. (Size of each portrait, 8x11 inches.) A biographical sketch of each personage—written by a prominent Canadian—is also given. Price only 10c. extra, or $1.10 in all.

☞ If preferred subscribers may have a choice of "HOME AND HEALTH" or "CHASE'S RECEIPTS"—two well-known former premiums—in board cover, on payment of 15c. additional, or $1.15 in all. Only one premium allowed.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, containing the complete midnight dispatches, is mailed for $5 per annum, or $1.25 for three months.

Total circulation each week of DAILY AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER, over

60,000 COPIES.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Fifty valuable prizes to the most successful club-getters. Send post card for particulars. Registered letters come at our risk. Address—

Advertiser Printing Co,
LONDON, ONT.

Old Sayings.

As blunt as a beetle,
As sharp as a lance,
As grave as a preacher,
As gay as a dance,
As like as two peas,
As crook'd as a ram's horn,
As round as a cheese,
As flat as a flounder,
As sticky as gum,
As wide as a common,
As tight as a drum,
As white as a miller,
As black as a crow,
As lean as a greyhound,
As bent as a bow,
As frail as a bandbox,
As stout as an oak,
As queer as a Quaker,
As game as a cock,
As cute as a lawyer,
As square as a die,
As keen as a razor,
As warm as a pie,
As drunk as a piper,
As sober as a judge,
As clean as a shaving,
As filthy as smudge,
As swift as an arrow,
As slow as a snail,
As blithe as a linet,
As right as a mail.

Breakers Ahead.

(*From the St Catharines Daily News.*)

The interference of Quebec through the Federal Government in the Province of Ontario has not gone unnoticed. The attempt to wrest the so called disputed territory from this Province is attracting attention. The sending of a posse of men in military uniform from Winnipeg to Rat Portage—a part of the Province of Ontario—was a dangerous step for those who took it. Even the talismanic name of Sir John is not equal to the strain being put upon it by these successive overt acts. It is not our purpose to do more at this time than to call attention to these things as matters of public interest, but there can be no doubt which way we are drifting. We are not making for ourselves peace and contentment in which there is trust and safety; but, on the contrary, elements of discord are being sown, and whether we look into the political horoscope or the commercial aspect the same figure presents itself. The industrial classes will not continue to fetch and carry that a certain set of men may reign at Ottawa no more than Ontario will remain indifferent spectators to the machinations of thriftless spectators, who, for a caprice, would humiliate this Province and render its aspirations abortive. The day of reckoning is not far off, and when it comes it will carry confusion into self-complacent circles. Belshazzar's party of feasters never felt more secure than a moment before their orgies were broken in upon.

A Blue Lookout.

The Ottawa *Free Press* contains the following statement:

A gentlemen holding a high position at Ottawa, lately return from Regina, states that the warehouses along the line were stacked with farming implements, mowers, reapers, binders, waggons, and all kinds of farmings machinery, waiting for buyers; in fact, he said, there are more than would be required, or could be sold for three years to come. This overstocking had caused a fall in prices, and he could buy as good a wagon in the far-west for $60 as he could get in Ontario for $100. He found on enquiry that all other farming utensils could be obtained equally cheap on account of the over supply.

Accepting this statement as true, the situation is a grave one for Ontario manufacturers. The N. P. has certainly increased the cost of manufacturing. The duties on iron, paints, etc, have made production dearer, and there could be no enlargement of the old market by shutting out foreign manufacturers, for in the days before the N. P. no United States implements of any consequence entered Canada. The injury done to manufacturers of implements by the N. P. was lost sight of for a time by the opening of the North-west market. If that is over-stocked—if there are enough implements in the country to supply the population for three year—there must be a sudden curtailment of production in Ontario. Workingmen employed in the factories will soon feel the effect in reduced time and lessened wages; both capitalists and employees will curse the day when competition was stimulated by an increase of the tariff. How much better it would be to let manufacturing and other industries develop gradually with the growth of the country, instead of applying a stimulant that must be followed by reaction and loss.

Telegraphic Progress.

The annual report of the Western Union shows that the company holds securities of various telegraph, telephone and other corporations, the marketable value of which is over ten millions, most of which are appreciating rapidly in value. These do not represent the stocks of the telegraph companies leased by the Western Union, most of which are owned by it, aggregating $12,000,000 more. The company has 432,706 miles of wire, 12,917 offices, and 40,581,177 messages were handled during the year, the receipts for which were $19,434,902, against $17,141,656 last year. The expenses of the year were $11,794,553 and the net profit $7,660,349. Since July, 1866, the lines have been increased fourfold, with nearly six times as much wire facilities and six times as many offices, handling seven times as many messages, earning three times as much gross revenue, and making threefold as much net profit in one year. The net earnings of the year were over 9 per cent, on the capital stock above the fixed charges, and this the management believe will be considerably increased for the current year. The President congratulates the stockholders on the successful ending of the litigation against the company and says it only remains to be determined to what extent persons who maliciously tried to embarrass its operations and depreciate its property can be held answerable to the company for the loss and damages sustained.

A Great Offer

The Winnipeg

Weekly SUN

—FROM NOW—

To January 1st, 1885, for $1.50,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY SUN

—AND—

Weekly GLOBE or MAIL

$2.25 per annum.

NEW DRUG STORE

Mr. WM. BRYDON,

(Late of Toronto)

And a gentleman of upwards of twenty years' experience, has opened a new drug store on Main Street, next door to Baker & Co's, where a well-assorted first-class stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

PATENT MEDICINES,

Perfumery, Sponges, Paris Green, Etc., Etc.,

Are kept constantly on hand. Give the new store a call.

WM. BRYDON & CO.,

MAIN ST., RAT PORTAGE.

MEDICAL HALL!

Soda Water !
COOL!
Soda Water !!
REFRESHING !!
Soda Water !!!
INVIGORATING !!

Drugs and Chemicals

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, Sponges, Chamois Skins, etc.

STATIONERY SUNDRIES--FULL LINE!

—CIGARS,—

CIGARETTES, ETC.

Prescriptions accurately and carefully compounded. Sunday hours—2 to 4 p.m.

W. D. COATE

CITY DRUG STORE

(Next door to Alexander & Son's.)

LARGE AND SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES

PERFUMERY, TRUSSES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

SHOULDER BRACES.

CHOICE CIGARS AND CIGARETTES!

VIOLIN STRINGS.

Open Day and Night

Sunday hours—9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by qualified hands.

A. E. MUNSON,

Chemist and Druggist.

NEW GROCERY STORE

Opposite Chadwick & McLellan's Hardware Store.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

Purchased direct in Montreal.

This stock is the very best, and can be sold at bottom figures. A first-class stock of Liquors and Cigars on hand.

JAMES GORE, Proprietor.

AT THE WHOLESALE STORE.

Opposite The Progress office, is kept a large stock of the choicest imported

LIQUORS,

Cigars and Tobaccos.

JAS. GORE, - PROP.

THE GREAT GENERAL HOUSE

Of Rat Portage.

WM. McKINNON & BRO.

Desire to suggest to the inhabitants of Rat Portage and the surrounding country the wisdom of making their business connections where they can find an immense stock to select from, and where the values are at all times correct. The extensive business done by them with the inhabitants of Rat Portage and surrounding country for the past four years gives them a good knowledge of all classes of trade, so that customers, whatever their requirements, may be enabled to find exactly the goods they require by going to

THE GREAT GENERAL HOUSE!

At their immense store you will find the stock for the Fall Trade very complete. In all lines they show the largest, most complete and best kept stock in Rat Portage.

Stape and Fancy Dry Goods.

Their Stock will be found Large and Most Complete in all Lines.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Their Stock will be found Large and varied, consisting of Canadian Tweeds, French Worsteds, Halifax Tweeds, All-Wool Serges, bought for cash and sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

Gentlemen's Furnishings

In this Line they do the Finest Business in Town, showing a most complete stock of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underclothing, etc., etc.

BLANKETS!

Canadian White Blankets, English Point Blankets, Grey Blankets, Green Blankets, of all Weights.

BED QUILTS

Their stock will be found large and varied.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

Their stock will be found large and complete in all lines, and prices low.

BOOTS AND SHOES

As they buy from the leading wholesale houses of the Dominion and for cash, they defy competition.

Groceries and Provisions

They have the largest and most complete stock in town. A car of sugar to arrive in a few days, bought before the late advance, will be sold low.

FURNITURE!

They have just received a car of Furniture direct from the Manufactory, (Bowmanville, Ont.) via Port Arthur, on which parties will save from 25 to 30 per ct. by purchasing from them.

N. B.--Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing Elsewhere, as we are confident YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.

WM. McKINNON & BRO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Call at the Shoe Store for your Boots and Shoes.

OUR STOCK WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE IN ALL THE DIFFERENT LINES

Goods purchased from us will be repaired at a reduction. Custom work and repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

Masonic Hall Block, Main St., Rat Portage.

W. R. McDOUGALL.